

SCRAP UNDEER CRAFTY AND HEDGED GAGS BY CONGRESS LEADERS

CONGRESS LEADERS
OPPOSE THE 'VIPERS'

Approve Suggestion That Submarines and Poison Gas Be Eliminated at Once.

HAVE NO DEFENDERS

Proposal Made That Nations Join Conference on This Subject.

COAST DEFENCE FAVORED

Some Would Limit Use of Undersea Craft to Needs of Safety at Home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Washington, D. C., Nov. 18. Leaders in Congress of both parties today voiced approval of the proposal advanced in THE NEW YORK HERALD Thursday for immediate agreement for the abolition of "viper" weapons of warfare.

"The more deadly things we get rid of the less danger there will be of war," said Senator Curtis (Kan.). "THE NEW YORK HERALD has suggested a wonderfully good thing."

Senator Capper (Kan.): "If THE NEW YORK HERALD proposal can be adopted to fit into the programme of Secretary Hughes I am for it. Elimination of poison gas and submarines would be glorious."

Senator Kenyon (Iowa): "I am heartily in favor of THE NEW YORK HERALD's proposition. We must scrap submarines forever."

Senator Smoot (Utah): "We should limit our submarines, but it would not be wise to do away with them altogether. We should keep a few to protect our coast lines and to use against pirates. One thing in their favor is that they are inexpensive to maintain. I am thoroughly in favor of the idea of eliminating poisonous gases."

Senator Jones (Wash.): "I would like to see such an agreement as THE NEW YORK HERALD suggested entered into by the nations."

Senator Nicholas (Col.): "Yes, I favor the suggestion providing the other great nations will agree. I would not be in favor of the United States abolishing her submarines and doing away with poisonous gases and taking that step alone."

Senator King (Utah): "The suggestion in THE NEW YORK HERALD editorial illustrates the unfortunate limitations on the conference at Washington which was called to limit naval armaments. It is apparent that other questions are not only cognate but absolutely inextricably connected therewith. The use of poisonous gas is probably extraneous to limitation of naval armaments, but relates rather to military operations."

Senator Pomeroy (Ohio): "They cannot scrap too much of that stuff for me. If they can get an agreement, I am against any submarines and the use of gas, too."

Senator Stanley (Ky.): "It is very regrettable that we have to resort to such means of warfare and it would be advisable to do away with them, but whether this would be practicable is another question. The United States should not, and I am sure will not, do anything to obstruct disarmament. If all nations would abolish the submarine and such weapons as gas it would be a fine thing."

Senator McKellar (Tenn.): "I am absolutely opposed to ocean-going submarines for offensive purposes. Submarines and gas are methods of warfare that I would like to see abolished. It would perhaps be unwise at this time to do away with small coast submarines for defensive purposes, but all others should go."

BRITISH NOT ANXIOUS
TO KEEP SUBMARINES

Comment on Proposal Shows Divergent Opinion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 18.

The NEW YORK HERALD's editorial advocating the scrapping of all submarines have brought a widely divergent response from British experts. Nearly all are inclined to agree with the United States, but hold with Mr. Balfour that smaller craft is excellent for defence purposes. One high official is not permitted to be identified with the value of scrapping all submarines may easily be overrated, since submarines could be rapidly built in case of an outbreak of hostilities. Of a dozen naval authorities approached in regard to THE NEW YORK HERALD suggestion none would be quoted. The question opens a hitherto undiscussed phase of disarmament. It is held that the submarine with a reduced navy has a use in other than the generally accepted sense of the weapon of a coward.

Officials of the Admiralty warmly approved the suggestion, but said it was a question for agitation in America, since apparently America was putting more faith in the submarine than Great Britain. They believed that Great Britain would meet America to almost any extent in cutting this branch of the navy.

Admiral Sir Percy Scott wants the submarines kept and says that no country would scrap its submarines, except possibly those of long range, because they are weapons of defence.

NORTHCLIFFE SCORES
ANGLO-JAPAN PACT

Favors Effective Entente Between U. S. and Britain.

Peking, Nov. 18.—Lord Northcliffe, proprietor of the London Times, today delivered an address before the Anglo-American Association, in which he cautiously scored Great Britain's Far Eastern policy.

He denounced the Anglo-Japanese alliance and spoke in favor of an effective entente between the United States and Great Britain.

LOOKING IN
on the conference

President, Having 'Cast Bread Upon the Waters,' Waits Patiently for Results—Lord Riddell Comes to Rescue of Writers—Japan's Big Opportunity.

By EDWIN C. HILL.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 18.

An evangelist once pronounced a politician said to this writer: "In calling the conference President Harding acted in the spirit of 'Cast thy bread upon the waters; for thou shalt find it after many days.'" Apt and interesting. In the sight of the world the President has gone down to the waterside to float two notable loaves. With Mr. Hughes he waits patiently for them to be retrieved in the measure promised by Scripture.

They will wait very tolerantly and confidently, but if the days are too many Mr. Harding and Mr. Hughes will do their own retrieving. There is here positive notion to that effect. Both belong to a sect which avers that whatever to water. The loaves will come back with the labels intact. Getting away from parables, it is regarded as certain that the conference will be plain words from our Secretary of State if it waffles into a maze of old style evasions. In the meantime Mr. Hughes pauses for a moment to manifest signs of an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace.

My evangelist friend, sitting across a table top, napkin tucked in his low cut vest, repeats with the almost fanatical sincerity that characterizes him: "Granted that the old Adam in these persons may be buried under the new man may be raised up in them." He maintains sonorously that the success of the conference hangs upon this special internment. It may be so. It is right; that all the world's special problems, relative navies, Far Eastern rivalries, wallowing China, are really subordinate to getting rid of the old Adam. Gallantly he refrains from mentioning Eve.

Waiving aside the ethnological point as to whether the Japanese can trace back to "old Adam," it is especially interesting to note that Mr. Hughes and others of like mind are especially concerned as to whether they, the Japanese, will be pleased to receive the loaves so frankly and openly cast. There is a hint, which everybody concerned here is authentic, that Kato and Tokuewa will lay before the conference a generous open statement of Japan's Far Eastern policy. The other foreign delegates, British included, are looking intently toward the gentlemen from Tokyo. It is Japan's great opportunity to make a contribution to the conference as big and as appealing as that given by Mr. Hughes.

Until Monday, when the third plenary session of the conference will see Brand shaking his great mane (something by the way which cannot be done by either Mr. Hughes or Mr. Balfour) as he pleads for the security of France, intensive committee work goes on. A basis for trimming fleets and a basis for Far Eastern harmony are being built. It is a stage of progress roughly similar to that which precedes national political conventions. Like such a convention, the conference will have its platform. Meanwhile it has had and will have its "revolvers" in Hughes, Balfour, Kato and Brand.

On off days, with no centred dramatic story to tell such as was afforded by the "Eastern sessions," news writers must be agile, strong of wind and limb. In this new dispensation of talkative diplomats there are Americans, British, French, Japanese, Chinese, that must be seen at certain regular hours in far separated parts of the city. Here, for example, is the day's schedule (not including half a dozen minor conferences): 10:35, Lord Riddell for the British; 3:30, Mr. Hughes for the State Department; 4, the President at the White House; 5, the Chinese delegates; 5:30, the French delegates; 5:30, the Japanese; 6, Sir Robert Borden for the British. These conferences are spotted over two or three square miles. Very plump reporters are thinning.

The British, you may observe, are there or thereabouts when it comes to getting their point of view before the press. Moreover, through the very able and affable Riddell they do what they can to hook up the press with the Chinese and other foreigners. After contemplating half a hundred exhausted reporters and a few journalists this afternoon the useful Riddell wrote notes to the Powers asking them if they couldn't try to talk in one place—the new Navy Building, had by the Pan-American Building. Acknowledging cheerily, the noble lord observed: "There is no reason to expect a newspaper man to be a centipede. What?"

Speaking of Riddell (he will get into comment somehow), he has originated a slogan for Anglo-Saxon comity: "Hands across the sea." It is a slogan, briskly into American press headlines this morning he put up this challenge: "Lord Riddell, acting on behalf of the foreign correspondents, issues a challenge that the value of scrapping all others, team against team of accredited correspondents." Underneath Riddell's name, Jim Preston took up the following: "We are refreshed by his own thrilling interest in himself."

Apart from the statement of international relations gathered here, Washington is almost uncomfortably crowded with celebrities, including many of our best sellers. The lobbies of the Shoreham and the Willard resound with their names as page boys, wandering like lost spirits, pursue howlingly. Observing a group of these trumpeted notables at lunch around one table to-day an interested Englishman inquired: "I say, now, don't they ever get bored with each other?" To which he companion replied: "Possibly, old chap, but each is refreshingly refreshed by his own thrilling interest in himself."

Where lions abound there are the hunters found. Tufts and trophies will ornament many a Washington dinner when this conference is only a memory. Humble reporters though they are, H. G. Wells, Mary Roberts Rinehart, William Allen White and J. M. Tarnwell, to mention a few merely, are widely pursued by worthy Washingtonians who wish to honor literature by seeing that it gets a mention in the society columns. Wells, who keeps faithfully in his room at his hotel, driven there by a young woman who prayerfully requested him to criticize a twenty page essay on love. All of the writers are knee deep in invitations to dinners, luncheons, teas and receptions.

It happened that one of the principal delegates was in Pennsylvania avenue this afternoon while prohibition enforce-

ment officers in an alley were smashing the heads of barrels and wine, and pouring the stuff into a sewer opening. Seeing a crowd pouring into the alleyway he stepped leisurely and stood by a few minutes while the axe descended and the crowd dispersed. You have guessed it: Lord Riddell. Noticing his expression, this writer spoke to him. He replied: "What a quaint American custom." Come to think of it, it is quaint.

Riders in Rock Creek Park have noted on occasion a sort of firm figure of a horseman who clips along at a steady pace, easy hand on the rein, bright eyes roving, riding calm and at ease.

You have guessed it: Lord Riddell. Noticing his expression, this writer spoke to him. He replied: "What a quaint American custom." Come to think of it, it is quaint.

Readiness to Yield Extraterritorial Rights Brings Comment.

By GEORGES LE CHARTIER.

Correspondent of the Journal des Debats, Paris.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 18.

Much interest was given to-day to the declarations from British quarters that England, concurrently with Japan and France, was disposed to accept the Chinese proposal as a basis for further discussion. Moreover, it was said on high authority that Great Britain was ready, first, to perpetuate the open door in China; second, to give up extraterritorial rights as soon as China will prove herself capable of protecting the properties and persons of the foreigners in her territories, and third, to help the Chinese people to get rid of anarchy at home and resume their economic life.

For the open door there is, of course, no difficulty to be expected from Great Britain, as she has about the same interests as everybody else, except Japan, to see an "equality of opportunity for all nations" in China.

One might feel somewhat surprised at first to see Great Britain standing ready to give up extraterritorial rights in China. The British General is better informed than any other nation of the disastrous conditions which prevail and which jeopardize the prosperity and even the freedom of the foreigners who are not protected by extraterritorial rights.

As everybody, the English have known of the arbitrary treatment of Russians in Manchuria since the end of last year. Among the incidents recalled to-day is that of a Russian General who lived in an opulent residence in Harbin when a Chinese General arrived in town. Without hesitating the Chinese official took over the Russian's house and put him in prison without any pretext. When, after a few days, the Russian is released and returns to his former home he finds that the Chinese General has taken his own door forbidden to him by two sentries. That way, of course, is an easy one but does not exactly agree with our civilization.

But is it not to be left unnoted that Great Britain will give up the extraterritorial rights only "as soon as China's development will make the country safe for foreigners." That reservation may delay the enforcement of the declaration.

The third point of the British declaration is of such a general and vague wording as to have been the question exactly where it stood.

GEORGE HARVEY CALLS
ON GERMAN ENVOY

Dr. Sthamer Sees Him, Following Peace Proclamation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 18.

George Harvey, American Ambassador here, accompanied by Post Wheeler, counsellor of the Embassy, made a formal call on Dr. Sthamer, German Ambassador, to-day, following President Harding's proclamation of peace between the United States and Germany.

Although the call was described as purely formal, the two Ambassadors passed some time in private conversation. Both were accompanied by the same official functions, but until to-day neither had recognized the other.

It was explained at the American Embassy that it was incumbent upon Ambassador Harvey to make the first call, as he is junior to Dr. Sthamer at the Court of St. James's.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 18.—The nomination of Ellis L. Drexel to be American Charge d'Affaires at Berlin was confirmed to-day by the Senate.

WORLD RULERS SEND
GREETINGS TO HARDING

Pope Also Hopes for Happy Issue to Conference.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 18 (Associated Press).—Pope Benedict in a cablegram to President Harding has expressed the hope that Almighty God may "grant a happy issue to the initiative taken by the Chief Magistrate of the Great American Republic to tranquillize the trepidation of humanity."

Others from among messages of a similar nature were received including King George of England, Albert King of the Belgians, President Millerand of France, Emperor Yoshihito of Japan, President Hsu Shi-chang of China, President Acosta of Costa Rica, President Zayas of Cuba, President Dargagnave of Haiti, President Bordaberry of Uruguay, the Prime Ministers of Norway and Sweden, the President of the Peruvian Senate and the President of the Peruvian Chamber of Deputies.

President Harding, replying to the messages, expressed appreciation of their good wishes for the work of the conference.

STEEL SEES SHIFT
IN JAPAN'S STAND

London 'Times' Editor Intimates Kato's Course Swings to Bargaining.

HEDGING ON ARMS RATIO

Baron's Acceptance of 5-5-3 Naval Plan Modified in Later Announcement.

By WICKHAM STEED.

Editor of The London Times. (Copyright, 1921, by United News.)

WASHINGTON, NOV. 18.—There has been a change, which may or may not prove decisive, in the Japanese attitude toward the limitation of naval armaments. Under the immediate influence of Mr. Hughes's statement of the American plan, Admiral Baron Kato informed representatives of the press last Saturday afternoon that Japan accepted the ratio of 5-5-3 as the index of the naval strength of the United States, the British Empire and even the United States.

At Tuesday's plenary sitting he announced Japanese acceptance of the plan in principle; but some experienced hearers felt that he spoke with reserve, as a man who had not yet received definite instructions. On Thursday evening he again met representatives of the press, and made in Japanese a statement which was translated officially into English as follows:

"Because of her geographical position Japan deems it only fair at the present time that the other interested countries should agree that she maintain a proportion in general tonnage slightly greater than 60 per cent, and, in a type of vessel of strictly defensive character, she might deem it appropriate that of the greater navies."

Surprised at Announcement.

This announcement caused some surprise to members of the conference, it followed hard upon the news that the Japanese Ambassador in Washington, Baron Shidehara, is suffering from some form of legistic disorder and would be unable to pay a forty-eight hours to present to the conference the Japanese view on the Chinese memorandum. Baron Shidehara's indisposition is believed to be genuine, and not to be due to an over-reverent journalist put it to "acute congestion of the cables." Nevertheless, some American newspapers show scepticism, and some American and British foreign advisers to the Chinese Government, is the real author of the document. But its authorship is immaterial. We must dismiss foolish gossip and consider the memorandum upon its own merits. We must approach it, moreover, in friendly feeling and in the spirit of fairness and sympathy.

At the same time, we must ask the Americans to purge themselves of the mawkish sentimentality which they are prone to entertain in discussing China. That we must be sympathetic toward China goes without saying, but sympathy, divorced from frankness and critical reservation, contributes nothing toward the clarification of the Chinese position. It is less toward the Chinese than toward the Japanese that we should be extremely unwise on the part of China to bring the Anglo-Japanese alliance before the discussion of the conference. Indeed, such a movement may be regarded as wholly gratuitous. Not that Japan clings to the alliance, but because the matter is one that should be left to the sole deliberation of the contracting parties.

Britain and Nippon will part, if they must, in the same gentlemanly spirit which has characterized their part in the stage of diplomacy. They met as friends, and as friends they will part. Their leave-taking may be called for no interference on the part of any third party.

There is another point equally important. The Chinese memorandum carries with it an unmistakable intimation of displeasure over the treaties which vitally affect her, but which have been continued without consulting her. Evidently the Chinese delegates have not been able to secure a modification of the Russo-Japanese agreement of 1907 and 1910, and the Franco-Japanese agreement of June, 1907.

No fair minded man can be callous to China's contention that no treaty affecting her interest be continued between powers without first consulting her. At the same time we must, in the name of candor and fairness, ask China to examine herself, and especially her past. We must ask her to consider the condition in the past several decades and ask whether any reasonable reason to appreciate these instruments concluded over her head. Toward the end of the nineteenth century China stood upon the verge of a manifestation of a world international jealousy, the fact remains that had the Powers agreed to partition and not to Powers would have been ceased to exist as an independent nation.

Frank admission of this fact on the part of China would be conducive to a harmonious and friendly understanding between her and the Powers. Once this is admitted, the interested Powers may be willing to formulate at the present conference a manifestation of understanding, in which China and America will, of course, be represented, and whose purpose will be to insure China's existing integrity. I can see no reason why such an agreement should not replace numerous treaties and understandings which have in the past been continued among the Powers over China's head.

JAPANESE LEGISLATOR
URGES AMITY WITH U. S.

Visits of Business Men and Teachers Invited.

Kotaro Mochizuki, member of the Japanese Parliament for twenty years and an adviser to the Japanese delegation to the armament conference, discussed the promotion of good relations between Japan and the United States at a dinner last night at the Lotus Club given by Dr. J. Takamune of New York to the members of the Japanese business men's delegation. Dr. W. H. Nichols of the Allied Chemical Corporation was among the American guests.

Mr. Mochizuki proposed regular visits of American legislators to Japan and Japanese legislators to the United States, exchange of professors between American and Japanese universities and periodic visits of business men of each country to the other as means for maintaining a common understanding and peace.

"Women are now at the council table as well as at the dinner table," Mrs. Maud Wood Park, chairman of the National League of Women Voters, commented to-day. "It is a significant and grateful innovation in the conduct of international conferences."

The women who have been appointed on the advisory committee to the American delegation are welcomed by the other members for what they bring to the discussions, the advice they have to give, the viewpoint they present.

"She is questioned—this newcomer at the diplomatic table—not about facts and figures, but about the gravest questions of the hour," said one of the delegates, to her opinions which are received with respect and with regard to the admitted value of her judgment."

Would Make Ford Cars
From Scrapped Warships

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 18.

EXPERIMENT to-day was reiterated his statement that he is ready to buy all of the Government's naval vessels that may be "scrapped." He said he could take the material after the ships are junked and use it in making automobiles, tractors and other machinery.

An air of gloom overspread the Detroit man's countenance when asked what he thought of the probable outcome of the arms parity.

"It may fall, because of the greed of interests which want to continue growing richer off war profits," Mr. Ford said. "Eliminate the profiteers. That should be our slogan. Cut down the staggering waste now suffered in armament costs, and we will go far toward reducing high taxes and high living costs."

REVIEWS TREATIES
THAT SAVED CHINA

Correspondent Believes Peking Should Candidly Admit Historic Facts.

By K. K. KAWAKAMI.

Special Correspondent to THE Jiji Shimpo, Tokyo.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 18.

There is much to be learned from the Chinese memorandum submitted to the conference last Wednesday, with antipathy tinged with suspicion. Some critics charge China in language veiled but transparent with being too audacious and pretentious. Others see in the memorandum the guiding hands of American publicists.

It is deplorable that such suspicion and antipathy should prevail even in limited circles. If there is any nation which should receive the utmost sympathy and friendly consideration at this conference, that nation certainly is China. It makes no sense to say that the Chinese memorandum is a masterpiece of the Chinese mind. It may be Dr. Reisch's. Common gossip now is that Dr. Reisch is the author of the document. But its authorship is immaterial. We must dismiss foolish gossip and consider the memorandum upon its own merits. We must approach it, moreover, in friendly feeling and in the spirit of fairness and sympathy.

At the same time, we must ask the Americans to purge themselves of the mawkish sentimentality which they are prone to entertain in discussing China. That we must be sympathetic toward China goes without saying, but sympathy, divorced from frankness and critical reservation, contributes nothing toward the clarification of the Chinese position. It is less toward the Chinese than toward the Japanese that we should be extremely unwise on the part of China to bring the Anglo-Japanese alliance before the discussion of the conference. Indeed, such a movement may be regarded as wholly gratuitous. Not that Japan clings to the alliance, but because the matter is one that should be left to the sole deliberation of the contracting parties.

Britain and Nippon will part, if they must, in the same gentlemanly spirit which has characterized their part in the stage of diplomacy. They met as friends, and as friends they will part. Their leave-taking may be called for no interference on the part of any third party.

There is another point equally important. The Chinese memorandum carries with it an unmistakable intimation of displeasure over the treaties which vitally affect her, but which have been continued without consulting her. Evidently the Chinese delegates have not been able to secure a modification of the Russo-Japanese agreement of 1907 and 1910, and the Franco-Japanese agreement of June, 1907.

No fair minded man can be callous to China's contention that no treaty affecting her interest be continued between powers without first consulting her. At the same time we must, in the name of candor and fairness, ask China to examine herself, and especially her past. We must ask her to consider the condition in the past several decades and ask whether any reasonable reason to appreciate these instruments concluded over her head. Toward the end of the nineteenth century China stood upon the verge of a manifestation of a world international jealousy, the fact remains that had the Powers agreed to partition and not to Powers would have been ceased to exist as an independent nation.

Frank admission of this fact on the part of China would be conducive to a harmonious and friendly understanding between her and the Powers. Once this is admitted, the interested Powers may be willing to formulate at the present conference a manifestation of understanding, in which China and America will, of course, be represented, and whose purpose will be to insure China's existing integrity. I can see no reason why such an agreement should not replace numerous treaties and understandings which have in the past been continued among the Powers over China's head.

WOMEN WORK HARD
TO AID ARMS PARLEY

Four on Advisory Committee Face Big Tasks.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 18.

The Advisory Committee to the American delegation to the Armament Limitation Conference, especially the four women members, are a hard working group that it was incumbent upon Ambassador Harvey to make the first call, as he is junior to Dr. Sthamer at the Court of St. James's.

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CALLS ON JAPANESE
TO 'FACE THE MUSIC'

Jabin Hsu Argues Time Now Is Ripe to Clear Mystery of Anglo Compact.

SECRETS NOT ALL TOLD

Shanghai Writer Sees China Demands Good Text for Far East Discussion.

By JABIN HSU.

Correspondent of the China Press, Shanghai.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 18.

The world to-day calls on Japan for a showdown. China amidst an atmosphere of surprise has made her demands for the solution of her problems.

The United States, although well understood to be sympathetic with the formula, adopts a watchful waiting policy because she has apparently decided that it would be better strategy for her to await the developments and reaction from other quarters.

The French delegates also have expressed their willingness to accept the China proposal. Great Britain's highest authorities are said to have expressed their readiness to support the general principles so concisely presented by Dr. Sze, the chief delegate, while Italy, the Netherlands and Portugal have all favorably commented upon the plan as a suitable basis for the discussion of Far Eastern problems.

Admiral Baron Kato, on behalf of the Japanese delegation, yesterday, however, asked and received from the heads of the various delegations a delay of several days to allow his delegation to examine the proposal presented by China.

On Wednesday, inquiries elicited that certain points in the Chinese proposal raised doubtful questions which might be answered only after mature consideration.

The Japanese delegation regarded the proposal that "the Powers conclude no treaties affecting China without consulting her" might affect the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. It was declared to be the view of the highest British authority that the alliance was not directly involved in China's proposal. It may later be drawn into the discussions.

Affects Old Alliances.

Furthermore, the Japanese attach great importance to the proposal that all existing commitments relating to China should "be examined with a view to determining their scope and validity." They believe that this will directly affect their national interests more than anything else. There is not the slightest doubt in the minds of any student of Far Eastern questions that the third clause in Dr. Sze's proposal was framed directly against the existence of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which not only China but also the United States and the British colonies expect to be abrogated by the present conference.

Ever since its signing the Anglo-Japanese alliance has been a mystery to other nations. Its existence has been regarded as enough to excite international distrust, cynicism and suspicion. Why should Japan cling to it? The American press has vehemently denounced it. The sentiments of the Ministers of the various powers are to that effect. It had enabled militarists of Tokyo to further rapacious designs in both Korea and China. It is something unnatural, something hidden.

I believe it was Gen. Smuts who said that the day has gone for these "exclusive treaties of alliance." All the nations of the world have an interest in the preservation of peace and an obligation to mankind to remove all causes of quarrel through encroachment and penetration. The agreement of the nine powers represented at the conference to-day seems to be sufficient protection for the world as a whole. Why does Japan hesitate in giving up her alliance?

Calls Chinese Demands Fair.

Coming to Japan's second point of objection, as intimated by her spokesmen, which calls for the declaration of special rights, privileges, immunities or commitments to be examined with a view to determining their scope and validity, we believe that China has made the minimum demands with the utmost fairness.

We are all aware that it is most embarrassing to expose a "dirty deal" in the white lights of publicity, which this present conference is giving, but some of the so called special rights and privileges secured by Japan from China have been the result of the old alliance in a struggle for its very existence are nothing short of criminal. Many of these commitments have never been declared to the world, thanks to the practice of secret diplomacy. It will be remembered that even the secret of the notorious twenty-one demands was "adroitly kept," to borrow the phraseology of Mr. Balfour, while innumerable concessions were granted to Japan through negotiations with corrupt officials of China, whose authority to conclude these arrangements might well be questioned.

AMERICA AND BRITAIN
AGREE ON BATTLESHIPS

Experts Now Busy With Kato Demand for Increase.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (Associated Press).—Deliberations of the technical commission, headed by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt and including highest naval officers of the five powers represented in the conference, appear to have reached a point where the capital ship ratio may be considered settled, so far as the British and American fleets are concerned.

The American proposal that Great Britain retain no other battleships and four battle cruisers and the United States eighteen battleships seems to have been accepted by the experts which implies final acceptance by the conference itself of the element of the program. The British Admiralty order stopping work on the four new ships is only an added straw to show which way the wind is blowing.